## TECT CABLE NEWS.

France's Bill of Fare for the Coming Session.

WADDINGTON'S CATECHISM.

Bismarck Turns a Cold Shoulder to the Clericals.

CENSORS OF THE PRESS.

Russia's Family Physician Feels the Austro-German Pulse.

#### A CARDINAL'S CHARITY.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ]

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1879. The Times' Vienna despatch reports that the government's Army bill will be taken to the Upper House of the Reichsrath, which, it is thought, will accept it. There is no apprehen-sion of a constitutional struggle between the two houses on the matter. TURKEY'S REFORMS.

A Constantinople despatch to the Times says that Baker Pacha has started for his post as the representative of the Sultan to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of THREATENED CRISIS IN TURKEY.

The Times' Constantinople despatch states that the split in the Cabinet threatens to produce a Ministerial crisis, owing to differences between the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior. The result will probably be the resignation of the latter.

YAKOOB KHAN LEAVES CABUL. ' Under instructions from the Viceroy of India the ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan left Cabul to-day for Peshawur, under the charge of Captain Turner and an escort, and will reach his des-tination in eight marches.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY. The Standard's Vienna correspondent says:—
"Count Zichy's resignation is the first sign of Baron Haymerle having decided upon great changes in Austrian diplomacy. The fullest conviction prevails in England that Austria will support all English efforts at Constantinople as far as possible.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN. The News' Berlin despatch says :- "Prince Bismarck will probably arrive on Thursday. It seems that the negotiations between Prince Bismarck and the Vatican have suddenly closed, as Bismarck will not agree to the restoration of the German bishops. There seems to be every probability that the old struggles are

A despatch from Berlin to the Standard says:-"The Czar and Czarewitch will meet at Moscow on Tuesday, where the nobility will be received and an address will be delivered. If the rumors of a new departure in the creation of a Legislative Council have any foundation some announcement will probably be made to that effect on this occasion."

BISMARCK AND THE LIBERALS. Special despatches from Berlin say that Prince Bismarck has written private letters to the leaders of the national liberals thanking them for the support given by that party to the government on the railway question, and expressing the hope that the former friendly reations between himself and the national liberals may be renewed. The clericals are much fied with this turn of affairs.

CARDINAL MANNING AND IRELAND. An appeal from Cardinal Manning for sub scriptions to alleviate the distress in Ireland was read in all the Catholic churches of the metropolis yesterday. The appeal stated that in the West of Ireland such hunger, poverty and want are now to be seen as have never been known since the great Irish famine. A general collection for this purpose is appointed for next

#### THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

RUSSIA'S FEAR OF POLITICAL ISOLATION—GER-MANY'S PEAR OF BADICALISM -- AUSTRIA'S PEAR OF RUSSIA-GORTSCHAKOFF IN BERLIN. (BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ]

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1879. A special despatch from Berlin says that Prince Gortschakoff had an interview with the Emperor William yesterday and that he would proceed to Russia to-day. He also visited the Empress of Germany and the Crown Prince Frederick William yesterday. The Post's Berlin correspondent reports that Prince Gortschakoff has had interview with Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, Prussian Minister of State. [In a leading article, headed "The Triple Alliance Re-established," the Constitutionnel remarks :- "Two facts deserve the utmost attention at the present moment. One is that the English fleet has remained immovable at Malta, the other is the visit of the Czarewitch to Vienna and Berlin. The British squadron will not procoed to Constantinople to give orders to the Sultan, and Lord Beaconsfield never intended that it should. To pass the Dardanelles and enter the Black Sea an understanding with the signatories of the Austro-German entente was necessary. The fact is that this cutente was not directed solely against Russia and France. Austria needed the assistance of Germany in the Balkan peninsula as much against England as Russia, and there is no doubt that she has obtained this guarantee from Prince Bismarck. This was perceived in the Egyptian question. Egypt is for England the outpost of the Darelles, and the Austrian Consul opposed the Anglo-French projects, while his colleague of Germany declared that he was instructed to vote with him. This point being established, Lord Bencousfield could never have doubted that he would be allowed, any more than Prince Gortschakoff, to change the situation in the East at his own will and pleasure. In this respect the German Chancellor has acted very successfully, but he has been less fortunate on another point. Prince Bismarck, who in his foreign policy may fairly say that he is rather a Prussian than a German, has seen his country raised above all the other great Powers, but all this prestige is worthless if the Revolution attacks the edifice. On the other hand, his sovereign and master remembers this in time, and the other sovereigns, friends and allies also remind him of it. Herein lies the secret of several of Prince Bismarck's checks. At the very moment when he wished to break the links which connect Prussia and Russia, his sovereign, as well as the Emperor of Austria, recollected that radicalism would rush into the breach left by Russia. For

it must be borne in mind that what has most contributed to keep the demagogic spirit down has been the alliance between these three military empires. The two emperors remembered this in time, and the Czar is no more inclined to isolate himself from his two allies than they are disposed to break with him. The visit of the rewitch to Vienna and Berlin is the counterpart of Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna. The one was connected with the Panslavist danger, the other is due to the demagogic peril. Russia," concludes the Constitutionnel, "reassured so far as England is concerned, will easily come to terms on the other points of the East question. She will keep down the Panslavist party and move in harmony with Austria and Germany. The Austro-German entente will continue, but will become provisionally object-less. Meanwhile, the triple alliance is being renewed, if not between the Chancellors, at east between the sovereigns who at present represent and personify in a marked degree their governments and their peoples." The Nord, writing on the same subject, ob serves:-"All the speculations of the press on the Austro-German entente proceeded from the fiction that Russia was endeavoring to annul the Berlin Treaty, and wanted to dispute with Austria the position which she derives from this treaty in the East. But after the visit of the Czarewitch to the courts of Vienna and Berlin this fiction will, we hope, definitively melt away, at least in influential regions. This is what constitutes the essential character of the event, what makes it important, and what allows one to foresee that its result will be to consecrate once more the rela-tions of cordial friendship between the three Powers. None of these governments has anything to disavow, withdraw or sacrifice, and their rapprochement is due to the fact that there is no disagreement between the real motives of the Austro-German entente and the views of

HERALD WEATHER SERVICE.

BRITISH ISLANDS-TRAINS DELAYED BY DEEP

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Dec. 1, 1879.

The storm continues to rage with unabated fury over the whole United Kingdom. The wind blows with the force of a strong gale at Holyhead, while at all the other western coast stations it is reported as very strong. At Aberdeen much fresh snow fell since last night, and it is beginning to drift greatly. The increasing snow on the tracks causes the trains from the North and South to arrive late. The snow ploughs are being sent along the lines, but, notwithstanding their use, the snow is accumulating rapidly. A very heavy frost was experienced at Glasgow last night, and the snow is still falling at intervals. The temperature is now eleven degrees below freezing point. The Clyde is frozen, and the side ice is being broken by barges for the purpose of facilitating traffic. At Macduff the snow storm continues raging tonight, the weather is very cold and all outdoor labor has to be suspended. It is evident from the reports received at the Central Meteorological Office in London that the storm predicted by the HERALD Weather Bureau in a cable sent on the 27th is now passing over these islands. and is likely to affect us for some time.

WADDINGTON'S MINISTRY.

FRIENDLY NOTICES TO QUIT-GAMBETTA'S OP-PORTUNITY-M. BAUDRY D'ASSON AND HIS LEGITIMIST MAYORS (BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

A despatch from Paris to the Standard says:-

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1879.

olution of the republicans to submit a programme to the Ministers for their acceptance is generally considered as a friendly notice to quit. M. Waddington, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be out of office very early next year, and perhaps sooner. and M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will then have an opportunity of inaugurating a parliamentary government under a republican régime. At the third sitting of the bureaux of the four groups of the Left on Sunday the following points, on which the Cabinet will be questioned, were settled, namely:—The modification of the principle of judicial irremovability; the transfer of the gendarmeric from the War Min-istry to that of the Interior, and the istry immediate dismissal of reactionary forces. Later despatches affirm that the bureaux of the Left have agreed upon the following points as the main part of their political programme :-Liberty of meeting and lawful association; liberty of the press, and gratuitous secular compulsory education. The parliamentary situation appears less strained. MM. Spuller, Brisson and Floquet declare that they would not accept portfolios in a new Ministry. It is generally believed that when M. Baudry d'Asson interpellates the government on Tuesday, the government will make declarations which will lead to a vote of confidence, and end the crisis by consolidating the Min-istry. The Standard's Paris despatch says the Journal des Debats declares that the Ministry cannot possibly entertain the scheme for ning a programme for their acceptance. Paris has for weeks been full of rumors that M. Waddington had resigned the Presidency of the Council. The facts seem to be these :- M. Waddington has twice tendered his resignation to M. Grévy. On the first occasion it was explained that when M. Dufaure followed the fortunes of Marshal MacMahon M. Waddington accepted office at the instance of the new President, feeling the necessity of proving to the world that the policy of France was unchanged both at home and abroad. This he had done. The Cabinets of Europe were satisfied that the watchword of the new French administration was peace. M. Grévy, however, refused to ac-M. Waddington's resignation because he could find nobody to replace him. In August the latter again demanded that he be allowed to retire. The President said that such retirement would have the appearance of a flight and that he would himself be depreciated in the eyes of Europe if, after a six months' tenure of office, he were forced to change his government. Whereupon M. Waddington gave way, and it is now almost certain that he will stand or fall

GAGGING THE GOLOS

SUPPRESSION OF THE MOST ENTERPRISING JOUR NAL IN ST. PETERSBURG-RENEWED ACTIVITY C7 THE CENSORSHIP-A SHORT VIEW OF THE BURSTAN PRESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1, 1879. The publication of the Golos newspaper has been suspended for five months. [This is the hardest

blow yet dealt at the famous journal, which if it lacks the official inspiration of the Vestomosti, the militar patronage of the Russki Invalids and the gre circulation of the Novoe Vremya, is indis-putably read by the most thoughtful people in Russia. The Golos is noted for its energy and enterprise. It has branch offices a Moscow, Warsaw, Kief, Kharkoff, Odessa and Tiffic and regular correspondents at Paris, Berlin, Vienna Constantinople, Batoum and Teheran. During the Russo-Turkish war it had six corresponder the Russian army. It had a correspondent with Shere Ali at the time of his death. It sent a cor-respondent to the Caucasus to report the intended expedition to Merv. At the outbreak of the Astrakas plague it was served by a corps of writers, and as soon as one was stricken done disease another took his place. Its proprie is the type, as he is the leader, of the 'enterprise is the type, as he is the leader, of the 'enterprise is the type, as he is the leader, of the 'enterprise is the type, as he is the leader, of the 'enterprise is the type, as he is the leader, of the 'enterprise is the type, as he is the leader, of the 'enterprise is the 'enterprise is the leader, of the 'enterprise is the 'ente who have made their way as hard and skiiful met of business and as expert arrangers of suitable articles. The æsthetic taste and moderation of old days have almost died out of Russian journalism ost of the young men employed on the press ar students of the religious academies, who are glad to indemnify themselves by license for the privations national or West European liberals, their specific qualities are manifest from the careless, cyni of writing which mainly prevails in the column of the Golos. So long as there was a conservative press in St. Petersburg it was principally supplied by volunteers from the aristocracy. The editor of the journalists treated him as a colleague; he claimed to be regarded as nothing else than an nobleman" who had once done honor to the profession. The editor of the red Russkoje Slowo Count Kuscheleff Basborodko. At the present day the noble journalists in St. Peters burg are gone. The revolutionary enthusiast invaded the press. The precursors of the nihilisti school, numbered in their train many men who had been reckoned in Berlin and Vienna as among th Catilinarian set. The editor of the Sowremers the critic and novel writer, Tschernitschoffski, edged head of the revolutionary party in St. Peters burg, and, in the opinion of his friends, the Robes ists took the road to the mines. As a natural con-sequence the present tone of the Russian press is not only radical but low. The reporters imitate the cynical tone of the young literati, with the exception that their cigarettes are more offensive, their erages more common, their manners more brutal and their language more bold. The rigor of the Russian censorship is generally blamed in othe countries. But it is urged with equal force by people who know the country that Russian journal sm has not yet learned the use of liberty.]

#### CABLE NOTES.

The vineyards of Malaga, Spain, covering an are of 29,000 hectares, have been attacked by phylloxera. The pest is increasing in Gerona and Catalonia.

vices at St. Alban's Church, Holborn, on Sunday No steps have yet been taken against him for con

William Spencer, of Chelses, who rowed bow on in the London crew at the Centennial regattas in the United States, defeated George Tarryer, of Bermondsey, in the scullers' race for £100 a side over the Thames championship course to-day by three lengths, in twenty-five minutes and twenty-six sec-

The important firm of J. C. Goddefroy & Son, of Hamburg, with large transatlantic connections, has suspended payment. The Daily Telegraph's financial article states that the liabilities will re The estate is expected to realize only a small diviconfined to trading with the South Sea Islands, has peen diminishing for a long time.

The Law Magazine and Review publishes an article by Mr. A. P. Sprague, of the New York Bar, showing that the recent law reforms in England and her de-pendencies are founded on the New York codes Mr. Sprague holds that the codes are the proper em bodiment of the logal philosophy, experience and science of the world; that codification is the inevitable tendency of all legal systems, from the begin-ning to the end; and that the system embodied in the New York codes is so grounded in the absolute nature of justice and in the essentials of administrations as to satisfy the requirements of stability, while its floxibility is such as to allow its constant adaptation to the ever changing wants of our advancing civilization, thus insuring the ultimate adoption of the New York system in all English countries, if not throughout the whole civilized

#### THE UTES COMING IN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1879. Secretary Schurz received the following telegram from General Hatch to-day:-

Los Pinos, Nov. 29, 1879. Los Pinos, Nov. 29, 1819.

To the Secretary of the Internet, Washington:

The advance of the White River Uses are coming
in. Word is sent us that there seems to be more in
the Mormon influence than we at first supposed.

HATCH.

TROOPS OF THE LATE REBELS BEFORE ADAMS COMMISSION-PEAR AND SUSPICION ON ALL

DENVER Col. Dec. 1, 1879. A despatch says that the White River Utes came into Los Pinos last Saturday and went before the commission. A new plan of examining the witnesses has been adopted, and a number are allowed to enter the Commissioner's room at once. They all wear arms, though concealed. The members of the commission and attachés all keep guns and revolvers near that they may be used on quick notice. Great distrust prevails on both sides, though they both make efforts to appear at ease and to inspire confidence on the other side Henry Jim, the Indian who was interpreter at the White River Agency, testified on Saturday. He knew nothing of the massacre at the Agency, but

nothing of the massacre at the Agency, but was at Milk River, and knew that Jack and Colorow led the attack on Thornburgh. Other witnesses present attempted to interrupt him and prompt him while giving his testimony, but he paid little attention to them and told a straight story. Douglass and Jack did not come in, but were expected to do so.

It is now said the party advancing from Utah, supposed to be soldiers, are Mormons.

Indians are coming in from all quarters to Los Pinos, from six hundred to one thousand Utes being camped within a day's ride of the agency. Some Uintah Utes are present. The hostiles present are considerably agitated. They gather in knots inside and outside of the buildings, and the chiefs and head men constantly address squade of braves.

#### GENERAL GRANT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1879. A special despatch to the Commercial, from Du-buque, Iows, says General and Mrs. Grant and party reached there at one o'clock to-day and were wel-comed by the booming of cannon and ringing comed by the booming of canon and ringing huzzahs. The party was received by the Mayor and Council and all the military and civic societies, and escorted from the depot through Main street, under several triumphal arches, to the residence of Mr. John Thompson. In the evening an invitation reception was held, and after nine o'clock General Grant will attend a charity ball at the Jollen House, returning to Galena by special train at twelve o'clock.

#### A STRANGE SUICIDE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

Pritabuno, Pa., Dec. 1, 1879.

A man about fifty years old, named John Begue who has led a solitary life, was found dead in his room this afternoon. He shot himself through the head after writing a note in which he asked forgive-ness of everybody, but especially of his creditors. He left no property of any value.

LIEUTENANT DUDLEY ACQUITTED.

A despatch from Santa Fo, New Mexico, states that Lieutenant Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, who was in command at Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, New Mexico, during the riots three years ago, and against whom an indictment was found based upon the part he took in suppressing the riots, has had a trial at La Messila and has been acquitted. The jury was out only ten minutes.

SALE OF A TRUNK LINE.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN BAILROAD OF NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO TO BE REORGANIZED UNDER A FORECLOSURE.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1879. Mr. William H. Upson, of this city, attorney for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, informs the HERALD correspondent that on the day before Thanksgiving he received a cable message from London indicating that at length the end of the protracted litigation over this great trunk line railroad is at hand. The Common Pleas Court of this (Summit county in July last gave the decrees for the sale of the road under the foreclosure of the mort-gages. The Pennsylvania and New York courts have since made similar decrees, and the matter has only been awaiting the action of the Reconstruction Com-mittee. The cable advices received by Mr. Upson gave information that the English trustees, of whon Charles E. Lewis, M. P., is chairman, have perfected their plans to secure all the funds needed, the last obstacle is now re-moved, and the sale of the road will take place as soon as the proper advertisements can be made, which will have to be made at Akron and Cleveland, in this State, Meadville and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, and New York city. On Wednes-Common Pleas, issued the final order of sale to Re ceiver J. H. Devereux, as Special Master Commis sioner, for the sale of the road. The sale will take place at the Court House door, in this city, probably

place at the Court House door, in this city, probably in January next, but the exact date is left for the Taylor and Dunphy trustees to fix. The decree recites in substance:—

DEUTS OF THE COMPANY.

That there is now due, in principal, on the first mortgage bonds (Flagg and Stedman, trustees), \$2,416,300, and in interest; \$427,627 47; total, \$2,843,327 47. In addition there is a lien of \$102,578 74 in favor of Dan P. Eells, trustee, noxt in rank; also several other coupons, called subrogated coupons, aggregating \$330,927 22; also certain interest coupons of bonds aggregating \$33,710 32, which lien, however, is subsequent to all other indebtedness under the first mortgage.

several other coupons, called subrogated coupons aggregating \$39,297 23; also certain interest coupons of bonds aggregating \$33,710 32, which lien, however, is subsequent to all other indebted ness under the first mortgage.

That on the 16th of December, 1871, the Atlantic road executed to William H. Taylor and William A. Duupby, trustees, a mortgage or deed of trust to secure the payment of the bonds of the said company, and afterward, on the 2d of February, 1876, also delivered to said trustees a deed of further assurance. [The decree describes at length the Atlantic Company's purchase of the Cleveland and Mahoning and other properties, and the manner of payment.] To raise money to pay for these purchases the company issued its bonds to the amount of \$5,500,000 for the Mahoning road, upon which there is outstanding in principal and interest \$6,008,000: for certain oil railroads, \$4,500,000, upon which there is due \$4,448,000; also the right to redeem stock of the Cleveland Columbus, Cinclunati and Indianapolis road to the amount of \$4,790,000.

That of the bonds described in the mortgage the company issued to the trustees, Taylor and Dunphy, there are \$15,003,500 in first mortgage bonds, and the company is in default \$6,176,234 21 in interest on the same.

That of second mortgage bonds there remains unpaid the sum of \$9,89,500, exclusive of bonds to the amount of \$1,810,000, issued by way of pledge to the Banque Franco-Egyptienne, and there is also due in interest \$4,119,607 55. That as a third lien bonds aggregating \$27,985,500 have been issued from time to time, no interest being yet payable. This excludes the sum of \$797,500 in the hands of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt.

That the receiver's indebtedness is \$1,548,000, and that the company owes for labor, supplies, &c., \$91,776 30, with interest, and on unpaid vouchers, \$12,807 51.

That the mortgaged premises constitute the entire railroad and that it ought to be sold in its en

DECREE OF SALE.
Wherefore the Court orders, adjudges and decrees

n substance, That the Flagg and Stedman mortgage is first lien upon the entire railway in the State of Ohio. upon the entire railway in the State of Ohio.

That the mortgage and deed of further assurance somstitutes a second lien for the security of the Bischoffsheim bonds and a first lien upon the renainder.

That Horsey and Canda, successors to Flagg and

That Taylor and Dunphy are entitled to a decree of

That Taylor and Dunpay are entitled to a decree of foreclosure.

That the Atlantic road pay to Horsey and Canda within three mouths after the entry of this decree the sum found due, with costs, &c.

That in the event of default in the above, the mortgaged premises are to be sold as an entirety, John H. Devereux to be Special Master Commissioner for such sale; the mortgaged premises to be sold as an entirety for not less than \$6,000,000.

That the mortgaged premises are to be sold subject to the deed of further assurance.

That an order of sale shall be issued by the Clerk of the Court, the sale to take place before the lat of February, 1880.

february, 1880.
That any of the parties in the action may becom the purchaser.

That the sale shall be by the Special Master Commissioner subject to all lawful contracts of the re-

That out of the proceeds the Special Master Com-missioner shall pay:—First, the cost; second, re-ceiver's indebtodness; third, the Horsey and Canda mortgage; fourth, amount due for labor and ser-vices; fifth, the balance to plaintiffs, Taylor and

PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION.

All other points of litigation in respect to this property have been taken out of court by the agreement of all the parties interested. The debts of the property have been taken out of court by the agree-ment of all the parties interested. The debts of the Atlantic and Great Western amount to nearly \$70,000,000. The sale will not realize over \$10,000,000. The money for this and all other purposes is to be secured through a syndicate, composed of London, Amsterdam and Paris banking houses, and Kuhn, Loed & Co., of New York city, as the American members, who place \$5,500,000 of fifteen-year six per cent bonds, with the proceeds of which they pro-pose to pay off the preferred debts and the costs of the improvements on the line of the road. A new company is to be organized, which will be known as the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Com-pany. The company is to secure a through line from New York to Chicago.

#### ANOTHER RAILROAD SOLD.

The Vicksburg, Shreeveport and Texas Railroad was sold to-day to Henry R. Jackson, in trust for the the mortgage claim of \$294,000 with interest from April 13, 1875. The outstanding bonds amount to \$761,000.

BALTIMORE'S TERMINAL FACILITIES. PROMINENT BOSTONIANS AND BRITONS INSPECT-

INO THEM.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. L. 1879. A number of prominent State and corporation officials of Massachusetts arrived in this city last night and are to-day inspecting the terminal railroad facilities, shipping wharves and elevators at Canton and Locust Point, of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads, with a view to future terminal shipping facilities at Boston. The party con-sists of Governor Thomas Talbot, John S. Brayton, a member of the Governor's Council; A. Mason, W. P. Phillips and F. A. Nye, Harbor and Land Commis-Phillips and F. A. Nye, Harbor and Land Commissioners; H. Hosford, general manager of the Boston and Lawell Raircoad; ex-Governor A. D. Briggs, Edward W. Kinsley. Railroad Commissioners; L. L. Ames, of the Boston, Housatonic and Westorn, and the Union Pacific railroads, and G. Cinton Gardner, general manager of the Massachusetts State road. Ex-Governor Briggs stated that the visit was one of business. They wanted to see the railroad and terminal facilities of Baltimore for themselves to find out what this port has that Boston has not. The party were taken charge of by well known railroad and business men of this city. They will return to Philadelphia this afternoon.

On Saturday last Messrs, Albert Pell and C. S. Read, members of the British Parliament and a commission to inquire into and report on the agricultural resources of the United States and Canada, inspected the same points and the new large dry dock now being constructed at Locust Point, adjoining Fort McHenry.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Dec. 1, 1879. An east bound freight train on the Little Rock Railroad, which left Little Rock this morning at sever o'clock, jumped the track at two o'clock this after noon, ran into a treatle, ditching fifteen care loaded cotton, all of which were burned. A negress and her two children, and George Forsyth, a brakeman, were instantly killed. H. R. Trowbridge, conductor: O'Brien, a brakeman, and Joseph Hooker, proprietor of the Blackfish cating station, were seriously injured. O'Neal, another brakeman, had his hands burned.

#### ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1879. Service is ordered to prepare and forward under proper charge 150 recruits to Cheyenne Depot, W. T., for assignment to the Third and Fifth cavalry.

#### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1879. The Navy Department is informed that the United tates steamer Monongahela was put out of commission on November 21 at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., the officers detached and the crew

#### VIRGINIA'S PARTIES.

THE CONTEST FOR SUPREMACY IN THE STATE OFFICES-COQUETTING BETWEEN REPUBLI-CANS AND DEBT PAYERS AND READJUSTERS AND REPUBLICANS-HOW THE BALANCE OF POWER MAY BE WIELDED IN THE LEGISLA-TIVE SESSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1879.

The Legislature recently elected in the contest be ween the debt payers and the readjusters meets at forty Senators and one hundred delegates. Of these, on joint ballot, the debt payers claim fifty-six, the readjusters fifty-eight and the republicans twenty-six. From this snowing it will clearly be seen that tween the two contending factions of the late con servative or democratic party in Virginia. Th debt payers maintain the old party organiza-tion and adhere to its ancient democratic principles. The new wing, under the leadership of General Mahone has cut loose from the old party, proclaimed a broad and liberal policy and boldly aken into its fold a majority of the qualified negro voters in the State. The latter, in return, gratefully affiliate politically with their new friends, the read

THE DISPUTED SPOILS.

Among the duties of the incoming Legislature will be, first, the organization of both its branches, involving the election of a Speaker and the officers of both houses; second, the election of all the State officials, including the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, First and Second Auditors, Superintendents of Public Buildings, Land Office, Printing and the Fenitentiary and all the County Judges; and, third, the election of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Withers. Looking therefore at the situation as thus summarized the position of the minority of republicans, as holding the balance of power, is one of the gravest importance. Nearly all the newly elected members have arrived here tonight, and with them crowds of candidates, leaders and wire pullers. Innumerable private conferences of leaders and personal consultations have been held, but with what result is not known. Heavy lobbies are said to be on hand on both sides. Republican members, particularly the colored ones, are besieged and buttonholed at every step. All the parties and factions are crowded into the Exchange and Ballard House, where the caucuses are to be organized and held.

POLITICAL CHAOS. volving the election of a Speaker and the officers

House, where the caucuses are to be organized and held.

POLITICAL CHAOS.

The excitement is intense, and Virginia never before witnessed such an extraordinary contest. Tonight everything is in a thoroughly chaotic state. Efforts to induce all the republicans to go into a separate and distinct party caucus of their own have so far utterly failed, the republicans who were elected as readjusters positively refusing. This is discouraging to the debt payers, who were hopeful that a sufficient number of the republicans could be controlled to enable them to organize the House, elect their Speaker and State officials and maintain the McCullough debt settlement. Among the mooted propositions on the part of the debt payers was one to give the republicans the United States Sonatorship for their support, but this fell through because it was ascertained that its democratic originators could not deliver their men in such a trade. The debt payers, however, are still hopeful of effecting a compromise by which they will yot defeat the readjusters and retain their political power in the State. On the other hand, the readjusters confidently claim that they will organize both branches of the Legislature and elect all the State officials and General Mahone for United States Sonator.

FAIR PROSPECTS FOR READJUSTEIRS.

The Outlook, from a republican standapoint, favors

the Legislature and elect all the State officials and General Mahone for United States Sonator.

FAIR PROSPECTS FOR READJUSTERS.

The outlook, from a republican standpoint, favors the readjusters, from whom they have everything to expect and whose success guarantees the probable dostruction of their political enemy, the democratic party, and the election of a man of liberal principles to the United States Senate. The debt payers may yet resort to the alternative of taking up a popular conservative readjuster as their candidate for the Schatorship in order to defeat Mahone. The organisation on Wednesday will develop the individual strength of the parties.

LATER.—Quite a formidable array of leading replicans, representing the administration, attempted to organize a caucus of the members elect to the Legislature of that party to-night. Probably a little more than half of the members attended, but before the proceedings had been well begun some of the republican readjusters presented themselves and succeeded in forcing an adjournment without any action being taken. Another attempt to organize a republican caucus will be made to-morrow night.

#### THE KELLOGG INQUIRY

WITNESSES STILL ENGAGED IN CONTRADICTING ONE ANOTHER-EX-GOVERNOR WARMOTH ON THE STAND.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Doc. 1, 1879. Before the Senate Sub-Committee in the Spof-ford-Kellogg case to-day, O. M. Tennison testified regarding the election in the Seventh ward, in 1876, that names were erased from the books with a

pencil and bailots of persons entitled to vote refused. Charles J. Boatner testified concerning the meeting of the Caucus Committee at Seymour's office; Biackstone there, in the presence of others, told witness that he and several other members were paid by Louis J. Souer to vote for Kellogg; the men we due bills for the amounts in order to make

by Louis J. Souer to vote for Kellogg; the members gave due bills for the amounts in order to make them appear as loans in case of discovery; witness as Blackstone sign the affidavit and thought he understood it.

J. C. Nichols, who is referred to in Blackstone's affidavit as having received \$100 for using his influence for Kellogg, testified that that statement was untrue.

Ex-Governer Warmoth testified that he had been in both the Packard and Nicholls Legislatures at the time of Kellogg's election; there were rumors of bribery, but witness knew of no one who had been bribed or who had acknowledged to having received anything for their votes; Pinchback was running against Kellogg while witness was the dark horse; in the caucus Kellogg received a large majority of the votes; witness and his friends had resolved to prevent Kellogg's election by revolutionary means, such as breaking a quorum, but being unable to carry out the plan it was abandoned; on the day of the election witness voted for Kellogg and made a speech advising his friends to do so.

Edward J. Ewart testified that he knew Joremian Blackstone, and produced what purported to be Blackstone, original affidavit referred to by Seymour. The paper recites that deponent received \$1,000 from Kellogg to secure the election of republicans to the Legislature in the Seventh ward, with the understanding that they should vote for Kellogg. After the election deponent obtained \$1,100 more to be used to secure Kellogg's election; witness said he loaned Blackstone \$50 and Blackstone \$100 and Blackstone \$200 and Blackstone \$200 and Blackstone \$200 from Le developed to witness that he signed the affidavit; the paper had twice been out of witness your session for a week at a time.

D. S. Gaston said under oath:—Wilson told me he got \$500 from L. J. Souer for voting for Kellogg; heard Blackstone say he got paid.

Garrett, who testified a tew days ago that he was Sergeant-at-Arms in the Fackard Legislature and that members had stated that they were paid to vote for Kellog

#### PLAIN TALK FOR SOUTHERN EARS.

NEW OBLEANS, La., Dec. 1, 1879. The interest created by Governor Woodford's speech on Saturday evening caused many business men of both parties to ask the republican commit-tee to hold another meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall to-night, at which he should again speak. A large to-night, at which he should again speak. A large sudience greeted Governor Woodford, who spoke very plainly about the practical terrorism which he claimed to exist in Southern politics. He then addressed himself to material questions of the immediate future. He advocated such improvement of the Mississippi River as would secure deep water to St. Louis, claiming that New York was equally interested with the West in having such development of all the great water highways as should forever equalize railway freights on all through lines. He closed with an earnest appeal for the immediate and general education of all children, white and black. The speech was very cordially received.

### THE MAINE COUNT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 1, 1879. The Senators and Representatives elect, or their attorneys, from all counties of the State assembled here to-day. In addition there was a large outside delegation, including five ex-Governors, viz., outside delegation, including five ex-Governors, viz., Anson P. Morrill, Selden Connor, Lot M. Morrill, Joshua L. Chamberlain and Nelson Dingley., The Executive Council opened their session at four o'clock in the afternoon, Mossrs. Foster, Brown, Chase and Fogg being present. The first gentlemen who waited on them were Mossrs. Wing and Savage on behalf of the county of Androscoggin. The Council exhibited returns of election for county officers, and promised these and other gentlemen to show the returns for Senstors and Representives to-morrow morning. Governor Garcelon arrived at eight o'clock.

#### A MURDERER CONFESSES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879. Captain Andrew McKenzie, who was arrested for the murder of Andrew Russell on the barge Walton last Friday morning, made a full confession of the crime to-might. MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2-1 M. M.

Indication For the lower lake region, falling prece eastern portion by rising barometer, variable winds, shifting to southeasterly, colder cloudy weather, ollowed by rain and spow, and over western portion Tuesday night by rising barometer and d colder northerly winds.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising followed by

alling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly loudy weather, possibly succeeded in eastern por tion by lower temperature,
For New England, higher pressure, variable

colder, partly cloudy weather and possibly, in north-ern portions, light snows or rain.

For the canal regions of the Middle States. perature probably remain above freezing Tuesday night, except possibly in Northern New York.

The Lower Ohio River continues slowly rising. Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Houghn, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section Three, Mackinaw, Alpena, Section Four, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, sandusky, Cleveland, Section Five, Eric and Buffalo

#### THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

the following record will show the changes in the

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Lafayette S. Foster, Origen S. Seymour and Professor William P. Blake, of Connecticut; Colonel William Goddard, of Rhode Island, and Horatio G. Knight, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue. Secretary of State Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, N. Y.; Senator W. H. Robertson, of Westchester county; General J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., and J. M. Camden, of West Virginia, are at the Windsor. M. de Bunsen, of the British Legation at Washington, and Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston, are at the Brunswick. George B. Spriggs, of the Great Western Railway of Canada, is at the St. James. Ex-Congressman William Loughridge, of Jowa, is at the Sturtevant. Naval Constructor George R. Boush, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas. Captain George M. Wheeler, United States Engineers, and Colonel F. McK. Hudson, United States Army, are at the Albemarle. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, is at the Everett. ter county; General J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y.,

#### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Scythia, for Queenstown and Liverpool, will sail from this port on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

The NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will oe ready at half-past four o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

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rathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom free verything bitter, acid or crude that produces headach miernal soremess and tends to destroy the mucous most orano. All mirroral waters that are dangerous leritan may be known by an acid atter-taste. may be known by an acid atter-taste.

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